THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1823. Vol. 2....No. 12.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A. WAY & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1000000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,
Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
3-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—3t

To those whom it may concern.

IT is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Messrs. *Copeland* and *Pool*, as relates to the Vertical Spinner, now in use; but I deem it a duty to state certain facts, in relation to this machine, the patent for which has been infringed by the persons above named.—Their conduct ought to be placed in a proper light before the public, and as for their right to use the improvement, (the patent for which I have purchased) it shall be tested before another tribunal. My previous statement was substantiated by two of the most experienced and scientific mechanics in our city, whose reputation is well earned, and not dependent upon the little knowledge they can filch from the genius and industry of their fellow-citizens—men who are not in the habit of prowling among the work-shops of their neighbors, with a piece of paper in one hand and a pencil in the other, for the purpose of snatching from honest industry those improvements their own minds could not suggest. Messrs. Sweetland and Cary have already stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that the machine constructed by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, is the same in principle and operation as that which I offer to the public. The violators of my patent have dared me to prosecute. I have only to request them to give me an opportunity of doing so. Be long to they can enjoy the fruits of another's labor, in secret, they will be beyond the reach of justice; but the use or sale of this machine, by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, will enable me to establish my rights, and a jury of the country to decide whether honest industry is to be borne down by those who may think proper to seize upon improvements offered to the public, and, by merely changing an immaterial part, offer it upon to the world as their own invention.

Henry Beares.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1823—3t.

Eighteenth Congress.

President of Sen. *Daniel D. Tompkins*, V. P. U. S.
Presidt. pro tem. *John Gaillard*, of S. C.

SENATORS.

Maine.		*North-Carolina.*	
John Chandler,	1829	Nathaniel Macon,	1827
John Holmes,	1827	*John Branch,	1829
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
*Samuel Bell,	1829	John Gailliard,	1825
John F. Parrott,	1825	*Robert Y. Hayne,	1829
Massachusetts.		*Georgia.*	
James Lloyd,	1829	John Elliott,	1825
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1827	Nicholas Ware,	1829
Connecticut.		*Kentucky.*	
*Henry W. Edwards,	1827	R. M. Johnston,	1829
James Lanman,	1825	Isham Talbott,	1825
Rhode-Island.		*Tennessee.*	
James D. Wolf,	1827	*Andrew Jackson,	1829
*NehemiahKnight,	1829	John H. Eaton,	1827
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
William A. Palmer,	1825	Benjamin Ruggles,	1827
Horatio Seymour,	1827	Ethan A. Brown,	1825
New-York.		*Louisiana.*	
Rufus King,	1825	James Brown,	1825
Martin Van Buren,	1827	Henry Johnston,	1829
New-Jersey.		*Indiana.*	
*Mahl. Dickerson,	1829	James Noble,	1827
*Joseph M'Ilvaine,	1827	Walter Taylor,	1825
Pennsylvania.		*Mississippi.*	
Walter Lowrie,	1825	Th. H. Williams,	1829
*William Findlay,	1827	*David Holmes,	1827
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
[Both vacant—to be elected in January]		Jesse B. Thomas,	1829
Maryland.		*Ninian Edwards,	1825
*Edward Lloyd,	1825	*Alabama*	
Samuel Smith,	1827	William R. King,	1829
Virginia.		William Kelly,	1825
*James Barbour,	1827	*Missouri.*	
John Taylor,	1829	David Barton,	1825
		Th. H. Benton,	1827

* Have been governors of their respective states.
The names in *Italick* are new members.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampshire.—Aaron Matston, Wm. Plummer, jr. Arthur Livermore† Ichabod Bartlet,† Thomas Whipple, Jr. Matthew Harvey.

Massachusetts—Samuel C. Allen, B. W. Crowinshield,† Francis Baylies, Henry W. Dwight, Timothy Fuller, Jer. Nelson, Aaron Hobart, John Reed, Jonas Silby,† §Daniel Webster,† Samuel Lathrop, John Locke,† John Bailey.†

Rhode-Island.—Samuel Eddy, Job Durfee.

Connecticut.—Nayes Barber, Ansel Sterling, Ebenezer Stoddard, Gideon Tomlinson, Lemuel Whiteman,† §Samuel A. Foote.†

Vermont.—R. C. Mallary, Charles Rich, Saml. C. Crafts, §Wm. C. Bradley† D. A. A. Buck.†

Maine.—Stephen Longfellow,† Enoch Lincoln, David Kiddler,† Joshua Kushman, Ebenezer Herrick, William Burleigh, Jeremiah O'Brien.

New York.—Silas Wood, C. C. Cambreleng, John J. Morgan, Peter Sharpe,† Joel Frost,† W. W. Van Wyck, James S. Strong,† Stephen Van Rensselaer, John L. Hogeboom,† Charles A. Foote,† John W Taylor, John Richards,† Dudly Marvin,† Robert S. Rose,† Elisha Litchfield, Egbert Ten Eyck,† William Woods,† Ela Collins,† §Henry. R. Storrs,† Moses Hayden† Lewis Eaton,† H. C Martindale,† Albert H. Tracy, Rowland Day,† Parmenio Adams,† John W. Cudy,† Lemuel Jenkins,† Hector Craig,† Isaac Williams,† Justin Dwinell†, Lot Clarke,† Samuel Lawrence,† J. Tyson,† John Herkimer.†

New Jersey.—George Cassady, Lewis Condict, George Holcombe, James Matlack, Samuel Swan, Daniel Garrison.†

Pennsylvania—John Brown, James Buchanan, Samuel Edwards, Patrick Farally, John Findlay, Walter Forward. Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Breck† Daniel H. Miller,† Samuel D. Ingham, James S. Mitchell, Thomas Patterson, George Plumer, Thomas J. Rodgers, Andrew Stewart, John Tod, W. Cox Ellis,† Isaac Wayne,† Daniel Udree, James Allison,† Robert Harris,† James Wilson,† Henry Wilson,† George Kreamer, Samuel M'Kean,† Philip S. Markley.†

Delaware.—Louis M'Lane.

Maryland.—Isaac M'Kim, Joseph Kent, Peter Little, Raphael Neal, John Lee,† Henry R. Warfield. Wm. Hayward, jr.† J. S. Spence,† George E. Mitchell.†

Virginia.—Mark Alexander, Wm. S. Archer, Wm. Lee Ball, P. B. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, John Floyd, Robert L. Garnett, Joseph Johnson, Isaac Leftwich, Wm. M'Coy, John S. Barbour,† Charles F. Mercer, Thomas Newton, John Randolph, Wm. C. Rives,† Arthur Smith, Wm. Smith. Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, Jared Williams, George Tucker, James Stephenson.

North Carolina.—Weldon N. Edwards, Richard D. Spaight,† R M. Saunders. Alfred M. Gatlin,† Willie P. Mangum,† Hutchens G. Burton Lewis Williams,† John Long, Charles Hooks, T. H. Hall, H. W. Connor, §John Culpeper † Robert B. Vance †

South Carolina—Joseph Carter Joseph Gist, Andrew R. Govan, James Hamilton, jr. Robert B. Campbell, George M'Duffie, Joel R. Poinsett, Sterling Tucker, John Wilson.

Georgia.—Joel Abbott, §Thomas W. Cobb,† Alfred Cuthbert, §John Forsyth,† Edward F. Tatnell, Wiley Thomson, George Carey.†

Kentucky.—§Henry Clay,† Francis Johnson, John T. Johnson Thomas Metcalf, David Trimble, Robert R. Pletcher,† Thomas P. Moore,† Charles A Wickliffe,† David White, jr.† P. Thompson,† Richard A. Buckner.†

Tennessee.—John Cooke, Gen. Samuel Houston,† J. T. Sandford,† John Blair,§ James Standifer,† Robert Allen, A. R. Alexander,† J. Isaacs, §James B. Reynolds.†

Ohio.—John W. Campbell, §Philemon Beecher,† James W. Gazlay,† Thomas R. Ross, S. F. Vinton,† Elisha Whittlesey,† Wm. M'Lean,† John Sloan, Joseph Vance, Duncan M'Arthur,† Mordecai Barley,† William Wilson,† John Patterson,† John C. Wright.†

Mississippi.—Christopher Rankin.

Louisiana.—Edward Livingston,† William L. Brent,† H H. Gurley.

Indiana.—Jonathan Jennings, William Prince† John Test.†

Illinois—Daniel P. Cook.

Alabama.—Gabriel Moore, John M'Kee, Geo. M. Owen.

Missouri.—John Scott.

DELEGATES.

Michigan.—Gabriel Richards.
Arkansas.—Henry W. Conway.
Florida.—Richard K. Call.†

The names marked thus § have been representatives in some former congress. Those marked thus † are their successors.

President's Message.

Washington, Dec. 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the *President of the United States* transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

MANY important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, for which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened, as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The Commissoners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this goverment, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labors in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A Minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent A similar proposal had been made by his Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States, under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war, between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maratime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and Great-Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments: and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded shortly afterwards to their destinations. Of their arrival there, intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances, more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, a large amount of war debt, and a part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of the debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt, that will remain after the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, will be the seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent. Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act recognizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the fort at the Bigolets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service in surveying the Coast, and projecting the works [illegible] in defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the Western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of colonel McRee, colonel Lee, and captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labors, but it is belived that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, general Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the Frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger on the militia, it is of the highest importance, that it be well organized, armed and disciplined, throughout the Union. The Report of the Secretary of war shows the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the states, to make regular returns. The act of May the 12th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps in the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men, under his command. And, in reflecting with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretext as and colors, in the neighboring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the governor of that island, by ob-

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Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—3t

To those whom it may concern.

IT is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Messrs. *Copeland* and *Pool*, as relates to the Vertical Spinner, now in use; but I deem it a duty to state certain facts, in relation to this machine, the patent for which has been infringed by the persons above named.—Their conduct ought to be placed in a proper light before the public, and as for their right to use the improvement, (the patent for which I have purchased) it shall be tested before another tribunal. My previous statement was substantiated by two of the most experienced and scientific mechanics in our city, whose reputation is well earned, and not dependent upon the little knowledge they can filch from the genius and industry of their fellow-citizens—men who are not in the habit of prowling among the work-shops of their neighbors, with a piece of paper in one hand and a pencil in the other, for the purpose of snatching from honest industry those improvements their own minds could not suggest. Messrs. Sweetland and Cary have already stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that the machine constructed by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, is the same in principle and operation as that which I offer to the public. The violators of my patent have dared me to prosecute. I have only to request them to give me an opportunity of doing so. So long as they can enjoy the fruits of another's labor, in secret, they will be beyond the reach of justice; but the use or sale of this machine, by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, will enable me to establish my rights, and a jury of the county to decide whether honest industry is to be borne down by those who may think proper to seize upon improvements offered to the public, and, by merely changing an immaterial part, offer it again to the world as their own invention.

Henry Beares.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1823—3t.

Eighteenth Congress.

President of Sen. *Daniel D. Tompkins*, V. P. U. S.
Presidt. pro tem. *John Gaillard*, of S. C.

SENATORS.

Maine.		*North-Carolina.*	
John Chandler,	1829	Nathaniel Macon,	1827
John Holmes,	1827	*John Branch,	1829
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
*Samuel Bell,	1829	John Gailliard,	1825
John F. Parrott,	1825	*Robert Y. Hayne,	1829
Massachusetts.		*Georgia.*	
James Lloyd,	1829	John Elliott,	1825
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1827	Nicholas Ware,	1829
Connecticut.		*Kentucky.*	
*Henry W. Edwards,	1827	R. M. Johnston,	1829
James Lanman,	1825	Isham Talbott,	1825
Rhode-Island.		*Tennessee.*	
James D. Wolf,	1827	*Andrew Jackson,	1829
*NehemiahKnight,	1829	John H. Eaton,	1827
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
William A. Palmer,	1825	Benjamin Ruggles,	1827
Horatio Seymour,	1827	Ethan A. Brown,	1825
New-York.		*Louisiana.*	
Rufus King,	1825	James Brown,	1825
Martin Van Buren,	1827	Henry Johnston,	1829
New-Jersey.		*Indiana.*	
*Mahl. Dickerson,	1829	James Noble,	1827
*Joseph M'Ilvaine,	1827	Walter Taylor,	1825
Pennsylvania.		*Mississippi.*	
Walter Lowrie,	1825	Th. H. Williams,	1829
*William Findlay,	1827	*David Holmes,	1827
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
[Both vacant—to be elected in January]		Jesse B. Thomas,	1829
		*Ninian Edwards,	1825
Maryland.		*Alabama*	
*Edward Lloyd,	1825	William R. King,	1829
Samuel Smith,	1827	William Kelly,	1825
Virginia.		*Missouri.*	
*James Barbour,	1827	David Barton,	1825
John Taylor,	1829	Th. H. Benton,	1827

* Have been governors of their respective states.

The names in *Italick* are new members.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampshire.—Aaron Matston, Wm. Plummer, jr. Arthur Livermore† Ichabod Bartlet,‡ Thomas Whipple, Jr. Matthew Harvey.

Massachusetts—Samuel C. Allen, B. W. Crowinshield,‡ Francis Baylies, Henry W. Dwight, Timothy Fuller, Jer. Nelson, Aaron Hobart, John Reed, Jonas Silby,‡ §Daniel Webster,‡ Samuel Lathrop, John Locke,‡ John Bailey.‡

Rhode-Island.—Samuel Eddy, Job Durfee.

Connecticut.—Nayes Barber, Ansel Sterling, Ebenezer Stoddard, Gideon Tomlinson, Lemuel Whiteman,‡ §Samuel A. Foote.‡

Vermont.—R C. Mallary, Charles Rich, Saml. C. Crafts, §Wm. C. Bradley‡ D. A. A. Buck.‡

Maine.—Stephen Longfellow,‡ Enoch Lincoln, David Kiddler,‡ Joshua Kushman, Ebenezer Herrick, William Burleigh, Jeremiah O'Brien.

New York.—Silas Wood, C. C. Cambreleng, John J. Morgan, Peter Sharpe,‡ Joel Frost,‡ W. W. Van Wyck, James S. Strong,‡ Stephen Van Rensselaer, John L. Hogeboom,‡ Charles A. Foote.‡ John W Taylor, John Richards,‡ Dudly Marvin,‡ Robert S. Rose,‡ Elisha Litchfield, Egbert Ten Eyck,‡ William Woods,‡ Ela Collins,‡ §Henry. R. Storrs,‡ Moses Hayden‡ Lewis Eaton,‡ H. C Martindale,‡ Albert H. Tracy, Rowland Day,‡ Parmenio Adams,‡ John W. Cudy,‡ Lemuel Jenkins,‡ Hector Craig,‡ Isaac Williams,‡ Justin Dwinell‡, Lot Clarke,‡ Samuel Lawrence,‡ J. Tyson,‡ John Herkimer.‡

New Jersey.—George Cassady, Lewis Condict, George Holcombe, James Matlack, Samuel Swan, Daniel Garrison.‡

Pennsylvania—John Brown, James Buchanan, Samuel Edwards, Patrick Farally, John Findlay, Walter Forward. Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Breck† Daniel H. Miller,‡ Samuel D. Ingham, James S. Mitchell, Thomas Patterson, George Plumer, Thomas J. Rodgers, Andrew Stewart, John Tod, W. Cox Ellis,‡ Isaac Wayne,‡ Daniel Udree, James Allison,‡ Robert Harris,‡ James Wilson,‡ Henry Wilson,‡ George Kreamer, Samuel M'Kean,‡ Philip S. Markley.‡

Delaware.—Louis M'Lane.

Maryland.—Isaac M'Kim, Joseph Kent, Peter Little, Raphael Neal, John Lee,‡ Henry R. Warfield. Wm. Hayward, jr.‡ J. S. Spence,† George E. Mitchell.†

Virginia.—Mark Alexander, Wm. S. Archer, Wm. Lee Ball, P. B. Barbour, Burwell Bassett, John Floyd, Robert L. Garnett, Joseph Johnson, Abez Leftwich, Wm. M'Coy, John S. Barbour,† Charles F. Mercer, Thomas Newton, John Randolph, Wm. C. Rives,† Arthur Smith, Wm. Smith Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, Jared Williams, George Tucker, James Stephenson.

North Carolina.—Weldon N. Edwards, Richard D. Spaight,† R M. Saunders. Alfred M. Gatlin,† Willie P. Mangum,† Hutchens G. Burton Lewis Williams,† John Long, Charles Hooks, T. H Hall, H. W. Connor, §John Culpeper † Robert R. Vance †

South Carolina—Joseph Carter Joseph Gist, Andrew R. Govan, James Hamilton, jr. Robert B. Campbell, George M'Duffie, Joel R. Poinsett, Sterling Tucker, John Wilson.

Georgia.—Joel Abbott, §Thomas W. Cobb,† Alfred Cuthbert, §John Forsyth,‡ Edward F. Tatnell, Wiley Thomson, George Carey †

Kentucky.—§Henry Clay,† Francis Johnson, John T. Johnson Thomas Metcalf, David Trimble, Robert R. Fletcher,† Thomas P. Moore,‡ Charles A Wickliffe,† David White, jr.† P. Thompson,† Richard A. Buckner.†

Tennessee.—John Cooke, Gen. Samuel Houston,‡ J. T. Sandford,† John Blair,§ James Standifer,† Robert Allen, A. R. Alexander,† J. Isaacs, §James B. Reynolds.†

Ohio.—John W. Campbell, §Philemon Beecher,† James W. Gazlay,† Thomas R. Ross, S. F. Vinton,† Elisha Whittlesey,† Wm. M'Lean,† John Sloan, Joseph Vance, Duncan M'Arthur,† Mordecai Barley,† William Wilson,† John Patterson,† John C. Wright †

Mississippi.—Christopher Rankin.

Louisiana.—Edward Livingston,† William L. Brent,† H H. Gurley.

Indiana.—Jonathan Jennings, William Prince† John Test.†

Illinois—Daniel P. Cook.

Alabama.—Gabriel Moore, John M'Kee, Geo. M. Owen.

Missouri.—John Scott.

DELEGATES.

Michigan.—Gabriel Richards.
Arkansas.—Henry W. Conway.
Florida.—Richard K. Call.†

The names marked thus § have been representatives in some former congress. Those marked thus ‡ or thus † are new members.

President's Message.

Washington, Dec. 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the *President of the United States* transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

MANY important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened, as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resist injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labors in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A Minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburgh, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his Imperial Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States, under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburgh, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment, of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war, between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maratime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia, and Great-Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded shortly afterwards to their destinations. Of their arrival there, intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances, more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, a large amount of war debt, and a part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of the debt may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt, that will remain after the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, will be the seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent. Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act recognizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the Coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the Western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of colonel McRee, colonel Lee, and captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labors, but it is belived that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, general Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the Frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger on the militia, it is of the highest importance, that it be well organized, armed and disciplined, throughout the Union. The Report of the Secretary of war shows the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the states, to make regular returns. The act of May the 12th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps in the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men, under his command. And, in reflecting with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighboring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the governor of that island, by an

agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the U. S. to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the Island of Porto Rico, have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades, than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct and the best means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster General, which accompanies this communication, will shew the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law eighty-eight thousand, six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty-five thousand seven hundred miles; and contracts have been made for its transporation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, was one million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty five dollars and twelve cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office Department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the following items: compensation to post-masters, three hundred and fifty-three thousand, nine hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety-eight cents; incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars and thirty seven cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand, six hundred dollars and eight cents; payments into the treasury, four hundred and twenty-three dollars and eight cents. On the first of July last, there was due to the Department, from Post masters, one hundred and thirty-five thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents; from late postmasters and contractors, two hundred and fifty six thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the Department, of three hundred and ninety one thousand, nine hundred and ninety four dollars and fifty-nine cents. These balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department. There was due by the Department to contractors, on the first day of July last, twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the Department proportionably increased. Although the postage, which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents, it appears that collections have been made, from the out-standing balances, to meet the principal part of the current demands.

It is estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage, is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

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The act of Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

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A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any [illegible] shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principle, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light, than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the U. S. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality, at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have tho't it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in relation to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe, that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union, with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our Union, have had the happiest effect, on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1823.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late arrivals furnish the following items of interesting news.

General Riego has been tried and condemned to death—Cavia was his judge.

On the authority of the London Courier, it is stated, that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and until the government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re established.

Neither Mina nor Rotten had surrendered.

The *Inquisition* is re-established; and the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor.

If the account which we find in the Morning Chronicle of the 30th Oct. is correct, it would appear that the Emperor of Russia is turning his attention to the affairs of South America. The Chronicle states, that the Emperor Alexander has recalled all his accredited agents from the Brazils, and *an expedition is forthwith to be forwarded from Spain, under the flag of that nation, against the REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.*—This expedition is to consist of 12,000 soldiers, nominally Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France, attended by French artillery, and engineer officers. Some other English papers, in alluding to this subject, remark, that *England will make a stand against any attempt on South America by Russia.*

Governor's Message.

Harrisburgh, Thursday December 4.

At 12 o'clock Governor Hiester sent in the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IN addressing you, fellow-citizens, on the present occasion, I derive peculiar satisfaction from the opportunity it affords, of congratulating you on the numerous blessings with which we continue to be so highly favored by a beneficent Providence. As citizens of the United States we can with pleasure, and feelings of national pride, contemplate the growing prosperity of the country under the administration of the general government. Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoying peace, and cultivating a friendly intercourse with the governments of other nations, we view with satisfaction the zeal with which it is also engaged in the prosecution of measures, wisely adapted to cement the union of the various members composing the confederacy, to promote the harmony of the people in the different states, and to afford security against the apprehension of any future dangers from foreign aggressions. Neither as citizens of Pennsylvania, have we any just cause to be discontented with our situation; on the contrary, the returning health of our citizens in those districts lately affected with disease; the satisfaction of the people in the enjoyment of their rights, and their peaceable acquiescence in the administration of laws emanating from their own will; the success attending their enterprize in prosecuting various branches of useful industry; and the abundant productions of the soil, which, for the last season, have exceeded the experience of any former period, are circumstances eminently calculated to distinguish the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and to call on us for an expression of the profound gratitude we owe for his bounty.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature the duties specially entrusted to the Executive, have received due and punctual attention. The loans negotiated with the Bank of Pennsylvania in the year 1818, have been renewed as they severally became due, agreeably to the provisions of the act of March last; and under the power vested in the Governor by that act, two loans have been obtained from the Bank of Philadelphia, each for fifty thousand dollars, dated respectively on the 2d of June and 10th of October, at an interest of five per cent per annum, and reimbursable in one year, these being the terms prescribed in the law, and in accordance with the provisions of the charter of that institution.

The commissioners appointed by law for fixing a site of the seat of justice in Perry county, were notified of a time and place of meeting, and a report signed by a majority of them, is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; copies of which will be delivered with this communication.—I have also directed you to be furnished with copies of such papers from the executive authority of other states, as appear to require any agency on the part of the legislature. The present state of the militia, the arsenals and the public arms will be submitted in the annual report of the adjutant general, and the progress made in the construction of the Union Canal, in the erection of the Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the improvement in the navigation of the rivers, will be exhibited in the reports, which the laws require to be made by the managers and commissioners of these several establishments.

The acts of those who have preceded us in the business of legislation, have left little remaining to complete our system of laws on general principles; but the constant and rapid increase of population; the continual mutation to which all human affairs are subject; and the daily accession of knowledge gained by experience, render it necessary occasionally to review in detail many of the acts that have been passed on general subjects, and conform their provisions to such alterations as a change of circumstances may have rendered necessary.—Of the acts of this description, I would respectfully recommend to your attention a revision of those relating to the general elections; to those providing for the support and maintenance of the Poor; to the construction of artificial or turnpike Roads; and to these I might add the several acts comprising our present system of Education; but that subject has been so often submitted to the legislature in executive communications, and so specially pressed on their attention by the constitution that it will naturally present itself to your view; and I should consider it an unjustifiable trespass on the time and patience of the enlightened assembly I now address, to ask their attention to any arguments in proof of the position, that to promote knowledge among the people, and inculcate virtue, the natural effect of information, is the proper and most efficient course for giving stability and securing permanency, to our republican system of government.

A revision of the laws respecting the general elections appears to have become necessary for the purpose of ascertaining, whether, by their present provisions, every citizen entitled to vote, is fully protected in the free exercise of his elective franchise. It has been represented as a subject of complaint, that some persons possessing all other requisite qualifications, have been deprived of their votes, by their names being either accidentally or thro' design, omitted in the assessment of taxes.—The duration of time necessary to constitute a residence to entitle a qualified elector to vote at any particular district, has been so much disputed, and so differently decided at different times and places, that a legislative provision to settle the question would have a happy influence, not only in the relief it would afford to the judges of elections, but also in preventing the excitement of angry passions, intemperate debate, and unnecessary delay. And it would certainly be an important amendment, as it would essentially contribute to obtaining a fair expression of the public will, if a provision could be adopted, by which our fellow-citizens might be secured against the deceptions of designing individuals to which they are exposed at elections in the exercise of their invaluable privilege of voting.

As connected with this subject, I would submit also the propriety of so amending an act, passed on the 24th of March, 1817, entitled, "An act to prevent wagering and betting on elections," as to render its provisions more competent to the object contemplated by its passage. Experience has proved that in its present form it is but a dead letter. The practice of betting, instead of diminishing, appears to have increased. The design of the original law being, as stated in its preamble, to prevent immorality and corruption, every effort so to amend as to render it efficacious in producing that important end, will receive the approbation of all, who consider the purity of elections as essential to the preservation of our liberties and republican institutions.

Most of the roads and bridges for which appropriations have been made by the state, are now reported to be completed, and the remainder expected to be finished in the course of the ensuing season. The large capital the state has invested in these establishments, requires the adoption of more efficient measures than are now provided by law, for keeping the roads in repair, and securing to government that portion of interest to which it is entitled by the amount of subscription. A provision to secure these objects appears to be rendered peculiarly necessary by the consideration, that some of the roads have been principally, if not exclusively, made by the money appropriated by the state.

Sympathy will naturally invite the attention of the legislature to that unfortunate class of people, who through misfortune, being unable to provide for themselves, are compelled by necessity to depend for support on public bounty. The experience now had, may on a general revision of the different acts on this subject, lead to some useful amendments: and for the purpose of obtaining information, as a foundation for further improvement, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of its being made the duty of the directors of the Almshouse in Philadelphia, and of the several Poor Houses in the state, annually to submit to the legislature a statement, exhibiting the number of paupers, and the average expense of their maintenance, in their respective institutions. If a similar statement could be obtained from the township overseers in those counties where there are no poor houses, it would be an important addition to the stock of knowledge necessary to the formation of a more perfect system. To aid your present deliberations on this interesting subject, I have directed you to be furnished with copies of communications from the directors of the several Poor Houses in reply to sundry inquiries submitted to them for information in compliance with a request from a sister state.

The approaching election for President and Vice President will take place on the first Wednesday of December, 1824 agreeably to the constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress; each state appointing, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress. By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 2d of February, 1802, directing the manner, time, and place of holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it is enacted, that every citizen qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, shall vote for the whole number of electors; and by the third section of the act it is further enacted that the electors who shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the seat of government of the state, at twelve o'clock, on the day which is, or may be directed by the Congress of the United States, and then and there perform the duties enjoined on them by the constitution and laws of the United States. Now it so happens, that the day appointed by Congress for the election of President and Vice President takes place at a time, when the legislature of this state is in session; and as it is essential to the union and harmony of the states, and the liberties of the people, that the election of these high officers should be conducted in as pure and perfect a manner as possible, every vigilance and caution should be observed not only to preserve its purity but to avoid even the appearance of extrinsic influence, arising from executive or legislative interference, or from any other source. Governed by these impressions, I have thought it my duty to notice the subject at this time, and with the single view of suggesting the propriety of altering the existing law of this state, so far as respects the place of meeting of the electors, changing it from the seat of government to some other convenient place. No objection to the proposed alteration can arise, it is presumed, from a contingent necessity of filling up vacancies, should any occur. As the electors are a special body of representatives, chosen immediately by the people themselves, for the temporary and sole purpose of electing those officers, they will be fully competent to the task of performing the duty of filling vacancies, and be equally capable with the legislature, of representing and executing the views of their common constituents in relation to this matter.

Among the various topics of public importance recommended to the legislature, in former communications submitted to their consideration, there are several not yet acted on, and to which I would again respectfully invite your attention, particularly an alteration of the militia system so as to render it less inconvenient to individuals, and less burdensome to the public, by dispensing with one of the days of training, and diminishing the expense, to which in its present form it subjects the treasury;—the repeal or modification of the act imposing a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise;—the enforcing a more prompt and strict accountability of all officers and agents entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of the public money;—the annual examination of the monied concerns of the treasury and the more early promulgation of the laws.

agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the U. S. to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the Island of Porto Rico, have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades, than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct and the best means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster General, which accompanies this communication, will shew the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law eighty-eight thousand, six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty-five thousand seven hundred miles; and contracts have been made for its transporation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, was one million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty five dollars and twelve cents During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office Department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the following items: compensation to post-masters, three hundred and fifty-three thousand, nine hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety-eight cents; incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars and thirty seven cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand, six hundred dollars and eight cents; payments into the treasury, four hundred and twenty-three dollars and eight cents On the first of July last, there was due to the Department, from Post masters, one hundred and thirty-five thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents; from late postmasters and contractors, two hundred and fifty six thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the Department, of three hundred and ninety one thousand, nine hundred and ninety four dollars and fifty nine cents. These balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department. There was due by the Department to contractors, on the first day of July last, twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the Department proportionably increased. Although the postage, which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents, it appears that collections have been made, from the outstanding balances, to meet the principal part of the current demands

It is estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage, is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes

A revision of some parts of the post-office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are now prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country

The actual state of the public accounts, furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the sum remaining unaccounted for, on the thirtieth of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the thirtieth of September preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased from the consideration, that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repair of the Cumberland Road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon, and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing, as I do, that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass.) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

The Board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbor of the port of Presquisle in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed 3d March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor yet none according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent nation That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was anticipated Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principle, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light, than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the U.S In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality, at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security

The late events in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have tho't it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force, in the internal concerns of Spain To what extent such interposition may be carried on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But, in relation to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe, that our Southren Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord It is equally impossible, therefore that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course

If we compare the present condition of our Union, with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress, in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it At the first epoch our population did not exceed three millions By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and a wilderness Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our Union, have had the happiest effect, on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of States the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1823.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late arrivals furnish the following items of interesting news.

General Riego has been tried and condemned to death—Cavia was his judge.

On the authority of the London Courier, it is stated, that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and until the government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re established.

Neither Mina nor Rotten had surrendered.

The *Inquisition* is re-established; and the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor.

If the account which we find in the Morning Chronicle of the 30th Oct. is correct, it would appear that the Emperor of Russia is turning his attention to the affairs of South America. The Chronicle states, that the Emperor Alexander has recalled all his accredited agents from the Brazils, and *an expedition is forthwith to be forwarded from Spain, under the flag of that nation, against the REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA*—This expedition is to consist of 12,000 soldiers, nominally Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France, attended by French artillery, and engineer officers. Some other English papers, in alluding to this subject, remark, that *England will make a stand against any attack on South America by Russia.*

Governor's Message

Harrisburgh, Thursday December 4.

At 12 o'clock Governor Hiester sent in the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

IN addressing you, fellow-citizens, on the present occasion, I derive peculiar satisfaction from the opportunity it affords, of congratulating you on the numerous blessings, with which we continue to be so highly favored by a beneficent Providence. As citizens of the United States we can with pleasure, and feelings of national pride, contemplate the growing prosperity of the country under the administration of the general government. Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoying peace, and cultivating a friendly intercourse with the governments of other nations, we view with satisfaction the zeal with which it is also engaged in the prosecution of measures, wisely adapted to cement the union of the various members composing the confederacy, to promote the harmony of the people in the different states, and to afford security against the apprehension of any future dangers from foreign aggressions. Neither as citizens of Pennsylvania have we any just cause to be discontented with our situation; on the contrary the returning health of our citizens in those districts lately affected with disease; the satisfaction of the people in the enjoyment of their rights, and their peaceable acquiescence in the administration of laws emanating from their own will; the success attending their enterprize in prosecuting various branches of useful industry; and the abundant productions of the soil, which, for the last season, have exceeded the experience of any former period, are circumstances eminently calculated to distinguish the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and to call on us for an expression of the profound gratitude we owe for his bounty.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature the duties specially entrusted to the Executive, have received due and punctual attention The loans negotiated with the Bank of Pennsylvania in the year 1818, have been renewed as they severally became due, agreeably to the provisions of the act of March last; and under the power vested in the Governor by that act, two loans have been obtained from the Bank of Philadelphia each for fifty thousand dollars, dated respectively on the 2d of June and 10th of October, at an interest of five per cent per annum and reimbursable in one year, these being the terms prescribed in the law, and in accordance with the provisions of the charter of that institution

The commissioners appointed by law for fixing a site of the seat of justice in Perry county, were notified of a time and place of meeting, and a report signed by a majority of them, is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; copies of which will be delivered with this communication—I have also directed you to be furnished with copies of such papers from the executive authority of other states, as appear to require any agency on the part of the legislature The present state of the militia, the arsenals and the public arms will be submitted in the annual report of the adjutant general, and the progress made in the construction of the Union Canal in the erection of the Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the improvement in the navigation of the rivers will be exhibited in the reports, which the laws require to be made by the managers and commissioners of these several establishments.

The acts of those who have preceded us in the business of legislation, have left little remaining to complete our system of laws on general principles; but the constant and rapid increase of population; the continual mutation to which all human affairs are subject; and the daily accession of knowledge gained by experience render it necessary occasionally to review in detail many of the acts that have been passed on general subjects, and conform their provisions to such alterations as a change of circumstances may have rendered necessary.—Of the acts of this description, I would respectfully recommend to your attention a revision of those relating to the general elections; to those providing for the support and maintenance of the Poor; to the construction of artificial or turnpike Roads; and to these I might add the several acts comprising our present system of Education; but that subject has been so often submitted to the legislature in executive communications, and so specially pressed on their attention by the constitution that it will naturally present itself to your view; and I should consider it an unjustifiable trespass on the time and patience of the enlightened assembly I now address, to ask their attention to any arguments in proof of the position, that to promote knowledge among the people, and inculcate virtue, the natural effect of information, is the proper and most efficient course for giving stability and securing permanency, to our republican system of government.

A revision of the laws respecting the general elections appears to have become necessary for the purpose of ascertaining, whether, by their present provisions, every citizen entitled to vote, is fully protected in the free exercise of his elective franchise. It has been represented as a subject of complaint, that some persons possessing all other requisite qualifications, have been deprived of their votes, by their names being either accidentally or thro' design, omitted in the assessment of taxes.—The duration of time necessary to constitute a residence to entitle a qualified elector to vote at any particular district, has been so much disputed, and so differently decided at different times and places, that a legislative provision to settle the question would have a happy influence, not only in the relief it would afford to the judges of elections, but also in preventing the excitement of angry passions, intemperate debate, and unnecessary delay And it would certainly be an important amendment, as it would essentially contribute to obtaining a fair expression of the public will, if a provision could be adopted, by which our fellow-citizens might be secured against the deceptions of designing individuals to which they are exposed at elections in the exercise of their invaluable privilege of voting.

As connected with this subject, I would submit also the propriety of so amending an act, passed on the 24th of March, 1817, entitled, "An act to prevent wagering and betting on elections," as to render its provisions more competent to the object contemplated by its passage. Experience has proved that in its present form it is but a dead letter. The practice of betting, instead of diminishing, appears to have increased. The design of the original law being, as stated in its preamble, to prevent immorality and corruption, every effort so to amend as to render it efficacious in producing that important end, will receive the approbation of all, who consider the purity of elections as essential to the preservation of our liberties and republican institutions.

Most of the roads and bridges for which appropriations have been made by the state, are now reported to be completed, and the remainder expected to be finished in the course of the ensuing season. The large capital the state has invested in these establishments, requires the adoption of more efficient measures than are now provided by law for keeping the roads in repair, and securing to government that portion of interest to which it is entitled by the amount of subscription A provision to secure these objects appears to be rendered peculiarly necessary by the consideration, that some of the roads have been principally, if not exclusively, made by the money appropriated by the state

Sympathy will naturally invite the attention of the legislature to that unfortunate class of people, who through misfortune, being unable to provide for themselves, are compelled by necessity to depend for support on public bounty. The experience now had, may on a general revision of the different acts on this subject, lead to some useful amendments: and for the purpose of obtaining information, as a foundation for further improvement, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of its being made the duty of the directors of the Almshouse in Philadelphia, and of the several Poor Houses in the state, annually to submit to the legislature a statement, exhibiting the number of paupers, and the average expense of their maintenance, in their respective institutions If a similar statement could be obtained from the township overseers in those counties where there are no poor houses, it would be an important addition to the stock of knowledge necessary to the formation of a more perfect system. To aid your present deliberations on this interesting subject, I have directed you to be furnished with copies of communications from the directors of the several Poor Houses in reply to sundry inquiries submitted to them for information in compliance with a request from a sister state.

The approaching election for President and Vice President will take place on the first Wednesday of December, 1824 agreeably to the constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress; each state appointing, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress. By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 2d of February, 1802, directing the manner, time, and place of holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it is enacted, that every citizen qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, shall vote for the whole number of electors; and by the third section of the act it is further enacted that the electors who shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the seat of government of the state, at twelve o'clock, on the day which is, or may be directed by the Congress of the United States, and then and there perform the duties enjoined on them by the constitution and laws of the United States Now it so happens, that the day appointed by Congress for the election of President and Vice President takes place at a time, when the legislature of this state is in session; and as it is essential to the union and harmony of the states and the liberties of the people that the election of these high officers should be conducted in as pure and perfect a manner as possible, every vigilance and caution should be observed not only to preserve its purity but to avoid even the appearance of extrinsic influence, arising from executive or legislative interference, or from any other source Governed by these impressions, I have thought it my duty to notice the subject at this time and with the single view of suggesting the propriety of altering the existing law of this state, so far as respects the place of meeting of the electors, changing it from the seat of government to some other convenient place No objection to the proposed alteration can arise, it is presumed, from a contingent necessity of filling up vacancies, should any occur As the electors are a special body of representatives, chosen immediately by the people themselves, for the temporary and sole purpose of electing those officers, they will be fully competent to the task of performing the duty of filling vacancies, and be equally capable with the legislature, of representing and executing the views of their common constituents in relation to this matter.

Among the various topics of public importance recommended to the legislature, in former communications submitted to their consideration, there are several not yet acted on, and to which I would again respectfully invite your attention, particularly an alteration of the militia system so as to render it less inconvenient to individuals, and less burdensome to the public by dispensing with one of the days of training, and diminishing the expense, to which in its present form it subjects the treasury;—the repeal or modification of the act imposing a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise;—the enforcing a more prompt and strict accountability of all officers and agents entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of the public money;—the annual examination of the monied concerns of the treasury and the more early promulgation of the laws.

limiting contingent expenses, regulating expenditure by the amount of income, avoiding no debts beyond a reasonable prospect of means to secure payment, graduating salaries and fees according to the nature of the service to be performed; and guarding against such excess as might tend to excite inordinate thirst for office, are important duties devolving on legislatures in the administration of the fiscal concerns of governments, more especially of republics. The reduction of salaries that took place during the session of 1820 and 1821, in conformity with these maxims of political economy, has furnished practical evidence of its utility, in the annual saving of several thousand dollars to aid the treasury in meeting its engagements; and the beneficial effects of the act regulating fees are still more sensibly felt by the people, in the relief it has afforded from the oppressive costs to which they had been exposed by the law, as it stood prior to the adoption of that measure.—It will rest with the legislature to decide, whether, in any of the cases of costs, or salaries, the public interest would be promoted by a still further retrenchment. So far as applications for office may be considered a safe criterion by which to judge of their emoluments, we have abundant evidence, that the standard at which they are now fixed, is not too low.

From the statement of the finances of the Commonwealth for the present year, furnished by the Auditor General, and his estimate of the probable receipts at the treasury and demands on the same for ordinary purposes during the ensuing year, copies of which are herewith transmitted, it appears that the receipts, after paying the ordinary expenses of government, and the interest on loans during the present financial year, leaves a surplus of upwards of fifty thousand dollars; and agreeably to his estimate for the ensuing year, ending on the 30th of November 1824, the receipts will be sufficient to discharge the demands for like objects and leave a surplus of more than seventy thousand dollars.

It is universally admitted that public prosperity is essentially promoted by the improvement of roads and rivers. Whilst the application of national or state resources to these objects facilitates intercourse, and relieves the farmer and manufacturer from the burden of expensive transportation, it strengthens the ties of union and binds communities together, by the lasting cement of mutual interest.—Pennsylvania has not been remiss in her attention to this subject. With a liberality highly honorable, her legislature has at different times, appropriated large sums of money in aid of turnpikes, bridges and other improvements. The whole sum thus appropriated from the year 1816, to the period when I entered upon the duties of the executive office amounted to $2.423.287, of which there was paid during the same period, $1,960.208, leaving a balance due on the 30th of November, 1820, of $463.079

To meet the appropriations made by the legislature at the time mentioned, recourse was had to loans, of which there remained also unpaid on the 30th of November, 1820, the sum of 400.000 dollars, making the aggregate amount of debt at that period 943.079 dollars

In prosecuting the system of improvement patronised by the legislature, the stock of several of the companies proved inadequate to the expense of completing the roads which they had commenced, and some of them had contracted large debts which they were unable to pay. As, therefore, in their unfinished state, roads and improvements were comparatively useless, and justice required that the laborer who had faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract, should be compensated for his services, it was deemed expedient to make additional appropriations; and for these and other improvements, considered by the legislature of sufficient importance to be provided for, 605,880 dollars were granted by an act passed on the 28th of March, 1821 entitled "An act for the improvement of the state."

The ordinary revenue being insufficient to meet the demands arising from the system of improvements which the representatives of the people thus thought proper to authorize, it became necessary to devise additional means; and as the policy of disposing of part of the bank stock or other stocks of the Commonwealth was doubted, the executive was directed to borrow one million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent These facts show that the state of Pennsylvania has not been unmindful of improvements. Whilst, however, as one of her citizens, I feel a becoming pride in the consciousness that she has not been tardy in the career of enterprise, it would be unjust to arrogate any merit to myself, or claim a share of the praise which is due to others. The system of improvement now nearly completed, commenced with my predecessors. The first act by which roads and bridges received the sanction of the state, and the aid of its funds, was passed on the 17th of March 1806. That act was followed up by others prior to my time; and although appropriations were made by the act of 1821, for improving the navigation of various creeks and rivers, as well as opening and improving roads other than turnpikes, yet nearly half the million loan was necessary to discharge debts contracted prior to the year 1820, leaving out of view the amount of loans obtained during the same period, which still remain unpaid.

Since the date of the law for the improvement of the state, passed in March 1821, $156.289 have been granted by different acts of the legislature, for the use of various literary and benevolent institutions, and for the encouragement and promotion of sundry improvements, exclusive of 50,000 dollars granted by an act of the last session, for improving the navigation of the Susquehanna from the town of Columbia to the Maryland line, payable by instalments not exceeding 10,000 dollars in one year. And within the same period 225,709 dollars have been paid in discharge of those several grants, exclusive of 7000 dollars which the commissioners for clearing the Susquehanna have received at different times, on account of their first installment, agreeably to the terms of the act under which they had full authority, and by which the appropriation was made.

Those objects of improvement being now nearly all completed, and the appropriations paid as far as they have become due, the ordinary revenue, with a proper regard to economy, the credit of the state, and its abundant resources and means judiciously applied, and prudently managed, with the aid of wise regulations, and salutary laws, will, it is confidently expected, unless some unforeseen exigency occurs, be fully adequate to meet the public expenditures of the commonwealth, extinguish its existing debts within a reasonable period of time, and supercede the necessity of resorting to taxation, or imposing any new or additional burdens on the people.

And now, gentlemen, you will permit me in the conclusion to bid you a last and affectionate farewell. In retiring from the station I at present occupy, I carry with me the consciousness of having discharged the various duties committed to my trust, with true devotion to the interest of my country, and according to the best of the abilities with which I have been endowed by Providence. Anxious for the maintenance of harmony and friendly intercourse with the other branches of government, it was matter of serious regret to me, that my judgment led to conclusions differing from those entertained by the legislature, relative to certain measures in which I was called to exercise the constitutional power vested in the executive, of approving or returning with objections Impressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibility, I will not pretend to say that my opinions, on these occasions, may not have been in error; but I can truly say, that they were the result of deliberate reflection, formed agreeably to what I conceived to be the true construction of the constitution, and the best interests of our constituents.

Having been for nearly fifty years occasionally engaged in various highly responsible stations in the service of my country, having witnessed its progress from colonial vassalage to independence and sovereignty, it is with the most sincere pleasure, that on quitting the theatre of public action, I can congratulate you, and our fellow citizens at large, on the propitious situation in which it is now placed. And I avail myself of the occasion it affords of repeating my fervent prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose superintending influence it has attained its present eminence, that he may continue to cherish it with his fostering care, preserving its citizens in the free enjoyment of their just rights and republican institutions, until all earthly governments shall be terminated by the consummation of time.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

December 4, 1823

Information Wanted.

A PERSON named WILLIAM COOK, son of Robert Cook, Esq. of Milford, Queen's county, Ireland, came to this country some years ago. The last accounts received from him were dated from Hartland, Niagara, at which time he was about to start for New Orleans; since which, now nearly four years, nothing has been heard of him. A near relation, who feels very anxious respecting him, requests the different editors of papers to give this note at least one insertion, hoping that it may reach his eye, and induce him to address a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, informing where he lives The Editors will hereby confer a favor upon a disconsolate relative.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1823

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court has appointed the *second day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Samuel Cochran,
Farmer, of St. Clair Township.

Allegheny county, Dec. 12, 1823—3t.eabrs.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,

HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES, viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pump-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco Caps, &c.

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
SKIRTING LEATHER BAG LEATHER,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins,
TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Nov 28—6

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street*, an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved FLINT GLASS,

Of every description—For Sale,
Wholesale & Retail,
Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Crusts, Cyphers, or Designs engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5—3t eabrs

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1823.

Congress commenced its session on the 1st inst. The President's Message is an important document. It assumes high ground, indeed, with respect to the South American governments; but not higher than the character of this nation and the circumstances of the world require us to occupy

Mr Clay was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He received 139 votes, while his opponent, Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, received but 42. The Washington Republican and Franklin Gazette, represent the number of votes given to Mr. Barbour to be the exact measure of Mr. Crawford's strength in the House; but the National Intelligencer, with most commendable politeness and *modesty*, pronounces the "*impudent* assertion totally unfounded."

The President's Message was carried by express from Washington to Baltimore in less than three hours, and was published in the latter city in five hours after its publication in the former!

Mr. Carter, one of the editors of the New York Statesman, whose congressional reports of last year, were so interesting to the public, has gone on to Washington, for the purpose of reporting sketches of the congressional proceedings during the present session. His talents and enterprise deserve encouragement.

On Saturday last, the democratic friends of "the good old mode of nominating a President and Vice-President," met at Mr. Beale's, in this city. It appears there was a misunderstanding among those who attended, as to the meaning of the phrase "good old mode," some insisting it meant a caucus of congressmen, others, a convention of delegates. After considerable debate on this point, the friends of the caucus, amounting, as is said, to about 15 or 20 persons, withdrew from the general meeting, organized themselves in another room, and passed resolutions and agreed to an address, denouncing the late proceedings of the friends of Jackson, &c. The other, and much the more numerous part of the assembly, remaining in the room first occupied, passed resolutions, approving of the proceedings of the late Jackson meetings, and declaring that "the good old mode of nomination" is by a convention of delegates,—and adjourned to meet again on the 8th of January.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 6, 1823.

"Both houses of assembly were fully attended on the 2d inst the constitutional day of meeting: in the Senate 29, and in the House 93 members were present. Mr. Marks was unanimously re elected Speaker of the Senate With the Representatives there was some difficulty; but Mr. Lawrence was elected by a majority of three over all the other candidates. Holgate and R. Smith, two of these candidates, voted for Lawrence, else it is very questionable whether he would have succeeded, for when there is no election upon the first vote, the whole affair is thrown in the wind.

"A dead set has been made at what are called grand committees, composed of a member from each county. Banks have hitherto had such a committee, but it has been razeed to 13, of which Mr Stevenson is at the head. By the bye, there was some sort of contest about making Banks a subject of consideration for a standing committee at all, but the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was so made by a vote of 62 to 32—Whether this is an indication of the re-chartering of Banks, it is too early in the session to pronounce. Roads and Inland Navigation have been thrown out of the standing committees entirely. Every petition will have its committee, and every committee its bill.

"Gen. Ogle has offered a resolution, and it has been adopted, by which it is put in charge of the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a more effectual organization of the courts of common pleas and district courts. This may turn out something to the benefit of the host of small lawyers that have turned politicians, to get a sop, within the last few years; but it is too early in the session to guess at what will come of the proposition.

"Gleim has been elected printer of the Journal of the Senate; a job that Mr. Mowry had last year. In the House the election takes place this day. There has been a good deal of stir among the printers, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Huss, and which carried, to appoint a committee to explain printers' proposals, or rather the terms "usual prices," and "in proportion." But by next week you will know the issue, and all about it."

It is estimated that there are 4024 legislators in the U. S. nearly all of whom are now in actual service! Our Army contains but 6000 men.

A meeting was held at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 2d inst. at which De Witt Clinton was nominated for the Presidency, and Andrew Jackson for the Vice Presidency. John Patterson was chairman, and N. Cunningham secretary.—The editor of the Herald says it was the largest and most respectable meeting he ever saw in the county.

Great alarm prevailed in New Orleans, early in last month, on account of an apprehended insurrection of the blacks. The Louisiana Guards were on duty patroling the streets; a memorial was addressed by the city council to the Executive of the Union, requesting that a regular force of 200 men might be stationed in the city; and the Mayor offered a reward of 500 dollars, to the writer of an anonymous letter, if he would give proof of the facts stated in said letter.

Meetings of the *Manufacturers* have been held at Boston, New York, Steubenville, and many other places. The last Steubenville paper contains a memorial to congress in behalf of the Manufacturing interest.—Is the cause abandoned in Pittsburgh?

A fire in Painesville, Geauga co. Ohio, on the 25th ult destroyed two stores, a dwelling house and a barn—the loss is estimated at about $10,000.

Mr. De Greuhm, Prussian Minister to the United States, died at Washington City, on the 1st inst.

Counterfeit 5's of the Delaware of the Tybee State Bank, are circulating at Philadelphia easily detected; the name, *Geo. Watson*, is engraved.

Counterfeit 3's on the Bank of Paterson, N. J. are also afloat, letter B. 1 April, 1818.

Cuba.—The New York papers, say, news is received that Spain has ceded Cuba to France. This news is doubted It is said there is a strong party in the Island, favorable to independence; and that 900 persons, have been arrested, suspected of entertaining liberal ideas.

Eighteen American sailors have been imprisoned at Havanna, on suspicion of murdering a Spanish sailor on the Mole.

Mexico has declared war against Spain. The immediate cause of this measure is stated, in the official document announcing it, to be "the unexpected commencement of hostilities by the governor of the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa against the town of Vera Cruz." It appears the town was nearly destroyed by a cannonading from the fort The property of Spaniards confiscated in Mexico, is estimated at $27.000 000!

Porto Cavello (Venezuela) was taken by storm, by the Patriot General Paez, Nov. 7.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—By giving a place in your paper to the Address of the Jackson Committee and the proceedings of the late meeting of the 6th Dec. inst., part of which have been suppressed in the Statesman, you will much oblige

A SHULZEITE.

Dec. 9, 1823.

"*Democratic Republican Meeting*

"Believing that it is necessary at this time that the voice of the Democratic party of Allegheny county, should be ascertained, respecting the ensuing election for President and Vice President of the United States,—And believing also that the same course ought to be pursued in 1823–24, that on former occasions secured the elections of such faithful and tried public servants as *Thomas Jefferson James Madison* and *James Monroe*.

"The undersigned Democratic Republicans of Allegheny county, request their *Democratic Republican Fellow Citizens* of the county, who are *favorable* to the good old mode of nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States, to meet at *George Beale's*, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

"*James Riddle,*	*Wm. Morrow,*
Wm. M'Candless,	*A. Brackenridge,*
M. B. Lowrie,	*J. B. Butler,*
Thomas Enoch,	*Robert Burke,*
M. Stewart,	*R. Christy,*
John Sampson,	*Samuel Gormly,*
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"*Pittsburgh, Nov.* 18, 1823."

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to the above notice, a very numerous meeting of Democratic Republicans was convened at the house George Beale, on Saturday the 6th of December, inst., when HUGH HAZLETON, was called to the chair, and ROBERT STEELE and CHARLES VAN BONHORST appointed sec'ys.

The following resolutions, offered by R. J. Walker, Esq. were, after considerable discussion, adopted by an overwhelming majority:

Resolved, That this meeting pledge themselves to support ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency, and that the "good old mode of" Democratic nomination is the nomination by the people alone.

Resolved That this meeting approve of the proceedings of the two late meetings in this city favorable to Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That Samuel Young and David Lynch be added to the Jackson Committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh "Statesman," and in all the Democratic papers in the Union.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet on the 8th January next the anniversary of the victory of Orleans, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Pittsburgh.

HUGH HAZLETON, *Chairman.*

ROBERT STEELE,
CHARLES VAN BONHORST, } *Sec'ys.*

[☞ *The Address shall appear shortly.*—Ed.]

Died,

On Saurday last, SARAH, daughter of George Evans, Esq of this city, aged 11 years.

On the 4th inst. at Zanesville, Ohio, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN BUTLER, aged about 32 years, a respectable inhabitant of that town.

Boat News.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 8. Steam Boat *General Neville*, 100 tons, Page, Eichbaum & Co. owners, Page, master, from Louisville, freight and passengers.

DEPARTED

Dec. 2. K. B. Empress Catharine, 35 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, McClain, master, for Cincinnati, freight.

3. K. B. ——, 35 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, Frampton, master, for Cincinnati, freight.

7. K. B. Triumph, 28 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, Rankins, master, for Nashville, freight.

— K. B. Argus, 20 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, Todd, master, for Cincinnati freight.

$100 REWARD.

ON Monday the 10th of November last, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a young man who has heretofore lived in Russelville, Kentucky, started from this place to go to Kittanning, Armstrong county, since which time he has not been heard of. The circumstance of his leaving a considerable sum of money with a friend here, as well as his being about to embark in some speculation on his return, tends strongly to convince his friends that some unusual, perhaps fatal accident has befallen him. He rode a large Sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, about three years old, and sixteen hands high, with a long tail which was nicked. His saddle was covered with a buffalo skin and had spring stirrups. From the time of the day on which he started from this place, it is supposed he got about as far as Bull creek, before night.

If murdered, which is supposed to be the case, the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information to Brown & Verner, Brewers, Pittsburgh, as will lead to the detection of the murderer.

Auctions.

On Thursday Morning, 18th inst.
At 10 o'clock,
AT THE FRONT-ST AUCTION ROOM
Will be Sold, without reserve, to close Consignments, an extensive Assortment of

Seasonable DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Blue, Black, Mixed and Drab CLOTHS,
do do do KERSEYMERES,
Black and Blue mixed SATTINETS,
Yellow, Red, & White FLANNELS,
Figured, Twilled and Plain BOMBAZETS,
3, 3¼ and 4 Point BLANKETS,
3-4, 7-8, & 4-4 Brown SHIRTINGS, &c.

And, at half past 2 o'clock,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, Hardware, &c.

John D Davis, Auc.

Dec. 12—1t.

BOOK SALE.

On Saturday Evening, 13th inst.
At 6 O'clock,
AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

Medical, Law, & Miscellaneous BOOKS.

John D. Davis, Auc.

Dec 5.—1t

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints Essential Oils, Varnishes Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*; to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mohy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

A Further Supplement

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent obstructions and nuisances in Water Street."

SECT. I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person or persons, shall be permitted to keep any Steam, Keel or Flat Boats on the shore of the Monongahela river, between the Bridge and Ferry street, excepting Boats used in carrying freight or passengers, and family and market Boats, and also Boats actually employed in public Ferries. All Boats kept for sale, if occupying the shore, (except in time of ice,) shall be placed between Ferry and West streets, or between Grant street and the Bridge; all Boats not actually engaged in receiving or discharging cargo, shall give the shore to those boats which are immediately going to load or unload, as the case may be, and no Boat shall be beached on the shore in such a manner as to obstruct the cart way;—and all owner or owners of Boats shall keep them clear of all kind of filth. Every person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person or persons shall be permitted to build Boats of any description on Water street, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, and the said permission shall not extend longer than what may be deemed expedient for the welfare of the city, and if any person or persons so permitted, shall in any way obstruct the cart-way, on conviction thereof, before the Mayor, or either of the Aldermen of this City, he or they so offending, shall pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. III *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person or persons, shall be permitted to repair or roof boats between Ferry street and the Bridge without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. Every person or persons so offending against the provisions of this section, shall pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence

SECT IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-ninth day of Nov. A.D 1823.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres. Com. Council.

Attest—B. J. ROBERTS, *Clk Com. Council. p. t.*

John Carson,
Pres. Sel. Council, pro tem.

Attest—NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Sel. Council.*

(Dec. 12.)

Avoiding unnecessary expenses, regulating expenditures by the amount of income, creating no debts beyond a reasonable prospect of means to ensure payment, graduating salaries and fees according to the nature of the service to be performed; and guarding against such excess as might tend to excite inordinate thirst for office, are important duties devolving on legislatures in the administration of the fiscal concerns of governments, more especially of republics. The reduction of salaries that took place during the session of 1820 and 1821, in conformity with these maxims of political economy, has furnished practical evidence of its utility, in the annual saving of several thousand dollars to aid the treasury in meeting its engagements; and the beneficial effects of the act regulating fees are still more sensibly felt by the people, in the relief it has afforded from the oppressive costs to which they had been exposed by the law, as it stood prior to the adoption of that measure.—It will rest with the legislature to decide, whether, in any of the cases of costs, or salaries, the public interest would be promoted by a still further retrenchment. So far as applications for office may be considered a safe criterion by which to judge of their emoluments, we have abundant evidence, that the standard at which they are now fixed, is not too low.

From the statement of the finances of the Commonwealth for the present year, furnished by the Auditor General, and his estimate of the probable receipts at the treasury and demands on the same for ordinary purposes during the ensuing year, copies of which are herewith transmitted, it appears that the receipts, after paying the ordinary expenses of government, and the interest on loans during the present financial year, leaves a surplus of upwards of fifty thousand dollars; and agreeably to his estimate for the ensuing year ending on the 30th of November 1824, the receipts will be sufficient to discharge the demands for like objects and leave a surplus of more than seventy thousand dollars.

It is universally admitted that public prosperity is essentially promoted by the improvement of roads and rivers. Whilst the application of national or state resources to these objects facilitates intercourse, and relieves the farmer and manufacturer from the burden of expensive transportation, it strengthens the ties of union and binds communities together, by the lasting cement of mutual interest.—Pennsylvania has not been remiss in her attention to this subject. With a liberality highly honorable, her legislature has at different times, appropriated large sums of money in aid of turnpikes, bridges and other improvements. The whole sum thus appropriated from the year 1816, to the period when I entered upon the duties of the executive office amounted to $2 423 287, of which there was paid during the same period, $1,960 208, leaving a balance due on the 30th of November, 1820, of $163 079

To meet the appropriations made by the legislature at the time mentioned, recourse was had to loans, of which there remained also unpaid on the 30th of November, 1820, the sum of 480 000 dollars, making the aggregate amount of debt at that period 943 079 dollars

In prosecuting the system of improvement patronised by the legislature, the stock of several of the companies proved inadequate to the expense of completing the roads which they had commenced, and some of them had contracted large debts which they were unable to pay. As, therefore, in their unfinished state, roads and improvements were comparatively useless, and justice required that the laborer who had faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract, should be compensated for his services, it was deemed expedient to make additional appropriations; and for these and other improvements, considered by the legislature of sufficient importance to be provided for, 805,680 dollars were granted by an act passed on the 26th of March, 1821 entitled "An act for the improvement of the state"

The ordinary revenue being insufficient to meet the demands arising from the system of improvements which the representatives of the people thus thought proper to authorize, it became necessary to devise additional means; and as the policy of disposing of part of the bank stock or other stocks of the Commonwealth was doubted, the executive was directed to borrow one million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent These facts show that the state of Pennsylvania has not been unmindful of improvements. Whilst, however, as one of her citizens, I feel a becoming pride in the consciousness that she has not been tardy in the career of enterprise, it would be unjust to arrogate any merit to myself, or claim a share of the praise which is due to others. The system of improvement now nearly completed, commenced with my predecessors The first act by which roads and bridges received the sanction of the state, and the aid of its funds, was passed on the 17th of March 1806. That act was followed up by others prior to my time; and although appropriations were made by the act of 1821, for improving the navigation of various creeks and rivers, as well as opening and improving roads other than turnpikes, yet nearly half the million loan was necessary to discharge debts contracted prior to the year 1820, leaving out of view the amount of loans obtained during the same period, which still remain unpaid.

Since the date of the law for the improvement of the state, passed in March 1821, $156 289 have been granted by different acts of the legislature, for the use of various literary and benevolent institutions, and for the encouragement and promotion of sundry improvements, exclusive of 50,000 dollars granted by an act of the last session, for improving the navigation of the Susquehanna from the town of Columbia to the Maryland line, payable by instalments not exceeding 10,000 dollars in one year. And within the same period $26,709 dollars have been paid in discharge of these several grants, exclusive of 7000 dollars which the commissioners for clearing the Susquehanna have received at different times, on account of their first instalment, agreeably to the terms of the act under which they hold their appointments, and by which the appropriation was made.

These objects of improvement being now nearly all completed, and the appropriations paid as far as they have become due, the ordinary revenue, with a proper regard to economy, the credit of the state, and its abundant resources and means judiciously applied, and prudently managed, with the aid of wise regulations, and salutary laws, will, it is confidently expected, unless some unforeseen exigency occurs, be fully adequate to meet the public expenditures of the commonwealth, extinguish its existing debts within a reasonable period of time, and supercede the necessity of resorting to taxation, or imposing any new or additional burdens on the people.

And now, gentlemen, you will permit me in the conclusion to bid you a last and affectionate farewell. In retiring from the station I at present occupy, I carry with me the consciousness of having discharged the various duties committed to my trust, with true devotion to the interest of my country, and according to the best of the abilities with which I have been endowed by Providence. Anxious for the maintenance of harmony and friendly intercourse with the other branches of government, it was matter of serious regret to me, that my judgment led to conclusions differing from those entertained by the legislature, relative to certain measures in which I was called to exercise the constitutional power vested in the executive, of approving or returning with objections Impressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibility, I will not pretend to say that my opinions on these occasions, may not have been in error; but I can truly say, that they were the result of deliberate reflection, formed agreeably to what I conceived to be the true construction of the constitution, and the best interests of our constituents.

Having been for nearly fifty years occasionally engaged in various highly responsible stations in the service of my country, having witnessed its progress from colonial vassalage to independence and sovereignty, it is with the most sincere pleasure, that on quitting the theatre of public action, I can congratulate you, and our fellow citizens at large, on the propitious situation in which it is now placed. And I avail myself of the occasion it affords of repeating my fervent prayers to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose superintending influence it has attained its present eminence, that he may continue to cherish it with his fostering care, preserving its citizens in the free enjoyment of their just rights and republican institutions, until all earthly governments shall be terminated by the consummation of time.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

December 4, 1823

Information Wanted.

A PERSON named WILLIAM COOK, son of Robert Cook, Esq of Milford, Queen's county, Ireland, came to this country some years ago. The last accounts received from him were dated from Hartland, Niagara, at which time he was about to start for New Orleans; since which, now nearly four years, nothing has been heard of him. A near relation, who feels very anxious respecting him, requests the different editors of papers to give this note at least one insertion, hoping that it may reach his eye, and induce him to address a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, informing where he lives The Editors will hereby confer a favor upon a disconsolate relative.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1823

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court has appointed the *second day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Samuel Cochran,

Farmer, of St. Clair Township.

Allegheny county, Dec. 12 1823—3t c3&r3.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,

HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES, viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pump-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shos—Morocco Caps, &c.

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,

SKIRTING LEATHER BAG LEATHER,

Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins,

TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Nov 28—6

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street*, an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS,

Of every description—For Sale,

Wholesale & Retail,

Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Crusts, Cyphers, or Designs, engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—1 m4w

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1823.

Congress commenced its session on the 1st inst. The President's Message is an important document. It assumes high ground, indeed, with respect to the South American governments; but not higher than the character of this nation and the circumstances of the world require us to occupy

Mr Clay was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He received 139 votes, while his opponent, Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, received but 42. The Washington Republican and Franklin Gazette, represent the number of votes given to Mr Barbour to be the exact measure of Mr. Crawford's strength in the House; but the National Intelligencer, with most commendable politeness and *modesty*, pronounces the "*impudent* assertion totally unfounded."

The President's Message was carried by express from Washington to Baltimore in less than three hours, and was published in the latter city in five hours after its publication in the former!

Mr. Carter, one of the editors of the New York Statesman, whose congressional reports of last year, were so interesting to the public, has gone on to Washington, for the purpose of reporting sketches of the congressional proceedings during the present session. His talents and enterprise deserve encouragement.

On Saturday last, the democratic friends of "the good old mode of nominating a President and Vice-President," met at Mr Beale's, in this city. It appears there was a misunderstanding among those who attended, as to the meaning of the phrase "good old mode," some insisting it meant a caucus of congressmen, others, a convention of delegates. After considerable debate on this point, the friends of the caucus, amounting, as is said, to about 15 or 20 persons, withdrew from the general meeting, organized themselves in another room, and passed resolutions and agreed to an address, denouncing the late proceedings of the friends of Jackson, &c. The other, and much the more numerous part of the assembly, remaining in the room first occupied, passed resolutions, approving of the proceedings of the late Jackson meetings, and declaring that "the good old mode of nomination" is by a convention of delegates,—and adjourned to meet again on the 8th of January.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 6, 1823

"Both houses of assembly were fully attended on the 2d inst the constitutional day of meeting: in the Senate 29, and in the House 93 members were present. Mr. Marks was unanimously re elected Speaker of the Senate With the Representatives there was some difficulty; but Mr. Lawrence was elected by a majority of three over all the other candidates. Holgate and R Smith, two of these candidates, voted for Lawrence, else it is very questionable whether he would have succeeded, for when there is no election upon the first vote, the whole affair is thrown in the wind.

"A dead set has been made at what are called grand committees, composed of a member from each county. Banks have hitherto had such a committee, but it has been razeed to 13, of which Mr Stevenson is at the head. By the bye, there was some sort of contest about making Banks a subject of consideration for a standing committee at all, but the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was so made by a vote of 62 to 32—Whether this is an indication of the re-chartering of Banks, it is too early in the session to pronounce. Roads and Inland Navigation have been thrown out of the standing committees entirely. Every petition will have its committee, and every committee its bill.

"Gen. Ogle has offered a resolution, and it has been adopted, by which it is put in charge of the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a more effectual organization of the courts of common pleas and district courts. This may turn out something to the benefit of the host of small lawyers that have turned politicians, to get a sop, within the last few years; but it is too early in the session to guess at what will come of the proposition.

"Gleim has been elected printer of the Journal of the Senate; a job that Mr. Mowry had last year. In the House the election takes place this day. There has been a good deal of stir among the printers, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Huss, and which carried, to appoint a committee to explain printers' proposals, or rather the terms "usual prices," and "in proportion." But by next week you will know the issue, and all about it."

It is estimated that there are 4024 legislators in the U. S. nearly all of whom are now in actual service! Our Army contains but 6000 men.

A meeting was held at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 2d inst. at which De Witt Clinton was nominated for the Presidency, and Andrew Jackson for the Vice Presidency. John Patterson was chairman, and N. Cunningham secretary.—The editor of the Herald says it was the largest and most respectable meeting he ever saw in the county.

Great alarm prevailed in New Orleans, early in last month, on account of an apprehended insurrection of the blacks. The Louisiana Guards were on duty patroling the streets; a memorial was addressed by the city council to the Executive of the Union, requesting that a regular force of 200 men might be stationed in the city; and the Mayor offered a reward of 500 dollars, to the writer of an anonymous letter, if he would give proof of the facts stated in said letter.

Meetings of the *Manufacturers* have been held at Boston, New York, Steubenville, and many other places. The last Steubenville paper contains a memorial to congress in behalf of the Manufacturing interest.—Is the cause abandoned in Pittsburgh?

A fire in Painesville, Geauga co. Ohio, on the 25th ult destroyed two stores, a dwelling house and a barn—the loss is estimated at about $10,000

Mr. De Greuben, Prussian Minister to the United States, died at Washington City, on the 1st inst.

Counterfeit two dollarnotes of the Trenton State Bank, are circulating at Philadelphia easily detected; the name, *Geo. Watson*, is engraved.

Counterfeit 3's on the Bank of Paterson, N. J. are also afloat, letter B. 1 April, 1818.

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Eighteen American sailors have been imprisoned at Havanna, on suspicion of murdering a Spanish sailor on the Mole.

Mexico has declared war against Spain. The immediate cause of this measure is stated, in the official document announcing it, to be "the unexpected commencement of hostilities by the governor of the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa against the town of Vera Cruz." It appears the town was nearly destroyed by a cannonading from the fort The property of Spaniards confiscated in Mexico, is estimated at $27 000 000!

Porto Cavello (Venezuela) was taken by storm, by the Patriot General Paez, Nov. 7.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Maclean,—By giving a place in your paper to the Address of the Jackson Committee and the proceedings of the late meeting of the 6th Dec. inst., part of which have been suppressed in the Statesman, you will much oblige

A SHULZEITE.

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"The undersigned Democratic Republicans of Allegheny county, request their *Democratic Republican Fellow Citizens* of the county, who are *favorable* to the good old mode of nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States, to meet at *George Beale's*, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at 12 o'clock.

"James Riddle,	*Wm. Morrow,*
Wm. M'Candless,	*A. Brackenridge,*
M. B. Lowrie,	*J. B. Butler,*
Thomas Enoch,	*Robert Burke,*
M. Stewart,	*R. Christy,*
John Sampson,	*Samuel Gormly,*
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T. B. Dallas,	

"*Pittsburgh, Nov.* 18, 1823."

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The following resolutions, offered by R. J. Walker, Esq were, after considerable discussion, adopted by an overwhelming majority:

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Resolved, That Samuel Young and David Lynch be added to the Jackson Committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh "Statesman," and in all the Democratic papers in the Union.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet on the 8th January next the anniversary of the victory of Orleans, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Pittsburgh.

HUGH HAZLETON, *Chairman.*

ROBERT STEELE, CHARLES VAN BONHORST, } *Sec'ys.*

[☞ *The Address shall appear shortly.*—Ed.]

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— K. B. Argus, 20 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, Todd, master, for Cincinnati freight.

$100 REWARD.

ON Monday the 10th of November last, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a young man who has heretofore lived in Russelville, Kentucky, started from this place to go to Kittanning, Armstrong county, since which time he has not been heard of. The circumstance of his leaving a considerable sum of money with a friend here, as well as his being about to embark in some speculation on his return, tends strongly to convince his friends that some unusual, perhaps fatal accident has befallen him. He rode a large Sorrel Horse with a blaze in his face, and white feet, about three years old, and sixteen hands high, with a long tail which was nicked. His saddle was covered with a buffalo skin and had spring stirrups. From the time of the day on which he started from this place, it is supposed he got about as far as Bull creek, before night.

If murdered, which is supposed to be the case, the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information to Brown & Verner, Brewers, Pittsburgh, as will lead to the detection of the murderer

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12—3t.cw3

Auctions.

On Thursday Morning, 18th inst.

At 10 o'clock,

AT THE FRONT-ST AUCTION ROOM

Will be Sold, without reserve, to close Consignments, an extensive Assortment of

Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blue, Black, Mixed and Drab CLOTHS,
do do do KERSEYMERES,
Black and Blue mixed SATTINETS,
Yellow, Red, & White FLANNELS,
Figured, Twilled and Plain BOMBAZETS,
3, 3½ and 4 Point BLANKETS,
3-4, 7-8, & 4-4 Brown SHIRTINGS, &c.

And, at half past 2 o'clock,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, &c.

John D Davis, Auc.

Dec. 12—1t

BOOK SALE.

On Saturday Evening, 13th inst.

At 6 O'clock,

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of

Medical, Law, & Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

John D. Davis, Auc.

Dec 5—1t

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints Essential Oils, Varnishes Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mohy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil. Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps. *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c. &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

A Further Supplement

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent obstructions and nuisances in Water Street."

SECT. I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person or persons, shall be permitted to keep any Steam, Keel or Flat Boats on the shore of the Monongahela river, between the Bridge and Ferry street, excepting Boats used in carrying freight or passengers, and family and market Boats, and also Boats actually employed in public Ferries. All Boats kept for sale, if occupying the shore, (except in time of ice,) shall be placed between Ferry and West streets, or between Grant street and the Bridge; all Boats not actually engaged in receiving or discharging cargo, shall give the shore to those boats which are immediately going to load or unload, as the case may be, and no Boat shall be beached on the shore in such a manner as to obstruct the cart way;—and all owner or owners of Boats shall keep them clear of all kind of filth. Every person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person or persons shall be permitted to build Boats of any description on Water street, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, and the said permission shall not extend longer than what may be deemed expedient for the welfare of the city, and if any person or persons so permitted, shall in any way obstruct the cart-way, on conviction thereof, before the Mayor, or either of the Aldermen of this City, he or they so offending, shall pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. III *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person or persons, shall be permitted to repair or roof boats between Ferry street and the Bridge without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. Every person or persons so offending against the provisions of this section, shall pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence

SECT. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-ninth day of Nov. A. D. 1823.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pres Com. Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk Com. Council. p. t.*

John Carson,

Pres. Sel. Council, pro tem.

Attest—NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Sel. Council.*

(Dec. 12.)

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPAILEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'BUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE-HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spoltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water-St.

July 25. 6m.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodrecommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5325
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 13.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market-Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

For Sale or Rent,

THAT THREE STORY

Brick Warehouse,

Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Bosler & Co.

ALSO,

A Small Warehouse,

In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,

A 3 story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,

A 2 story House,

In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Basham.

ALSO,

2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2.

ALSO,

A FARM,

Of 150 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

A Farm of 250 acres,

Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,

A large Air-Foundry,

In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,
} Pittsburgh.

Nov. 7.—6t. c.&H.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz.—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAUM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1823—3t

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Germany, the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black, Blue, Brown } BROAD CLOTHS, Of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.
Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns*,
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine*,
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,

One well toned Piano Forte

Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

Nov. 28—6t.

M'CLURG & KING,
HAVE RECEIVED,

And are now opening, a large Assortment of

Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,

Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush*, assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Sendanes, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bayadares, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Lawns
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's, and Children's

SHOES and BOOTS,

ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS CUT SAWS.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

On their usual low terms.

Nov 28—6t.

Printers' Rules.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON.

Corner of Market & Second Streets,

HAVE just received, and will constantly keep on hand, PRINTERS' RULES, of every description, at the *Philadelphia prices.*

ALSO,

Iron Beds,

For Printing Presses of every size, furnished at a short notice.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

173lbs. PICA.
174 " SMALL PICA,

Of the cast of Reich, Starr & Co.

Nov. 28.—3t.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT

FLINT GLASS,

Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of

Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.

Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Dupont's Gun-Powder,

Will be kept hereafter by

Geo. Boggs, Ag't.

Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.

Nov. 21—3t

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott.

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high; stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Saturday, the 20th day of December next, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Arters,
Farmer, of Moon township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Dec. 5, 1823—3tcow

THE
Juvenile Reader,
OR, MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS
IN PROSE AND VERSE;

Being a First Reading Book for Children.

Compiled for the Use of Schools in the U. States,

By M. B. ROBERTS—BALTIMORE.

Eichbaum & Johnston.

HAVING purchased the Copy Right of the above work, for the western country, are prepared to furnish schools with the same at very moderate price. Teachers and others friendly to the introduction of good books into schools, are invited to call and examine its merits.

RECOMMENDATION.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823.

WE, the subscribers, Teachers, of the City of Pittsburgh, having examined the "JUVENILE READER," compiled by Mr. M. B. Roberts, do cheerfully recommend it to the public, as well adapted to the capacity of youth when about to commence their first course of reading.

ROBERT BRUCE,
Pres't West. U. Penn.
JOHN BLACK,
Prof'r. of Ane. Lang.
JOSEPH STOCKTON, A.M.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
V. B. M'GAHAN,
SMITH & FIELDING,
PETER DAVID,
PATTRICK LEONARD,
DAVID L. BROWNE,
ANDREW M'CULLOGH
JOSEPH REED,
RICHARD E. STOKE
ARCH'D. RICHMOND,
THOMAS HAMILTON,
WALTER SCOTT.

Nov. 28—3

Taken Up,

TRESPASSING on the farm of William Kirkpatrick, on the east side of the Monongahela, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, one

WHITE COW,

about seven or eight years old, with red ears, some red spots on her head and body, and now giving some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Entered with the town clerk, Nov. 18, 1823.

William Kirkpatrick.

Dec. 5, 1823—3t.*

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills.

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Malty.

September 5, 1823—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHEETING AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes; Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water-St.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	do.	5000 is	5000
2	do.	2663 is	5326
6	do.	1000 is	6000
10	do.	500 is	5000
39	do.	100 is	3900
39	do.	50 is	1950
78	do.	25 is	1950
429	do.	12 is	5148
4446	do.	6 is	26676
5051	Prizes,		$70950
9139	Blanks.		
14190	Tickets.		

Present Price of Tickets $6.

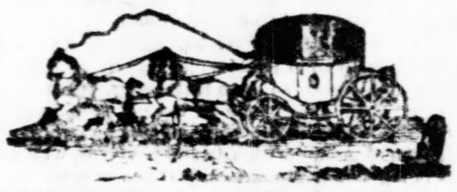
FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfrM11

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market-Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

For Sale or Rent,

THAT THREE STORY

Brick Warehouse,

Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Bosler & Co.

ALSO,

A Small Warehouse,

In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,

A 3 story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,

A 2 story House,

In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Basham.

ALSO,

2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2.

ALSO,

A FARM,

Of 150 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

A Farm of 250 acres,

Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,

A large Air-Foundry,

In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,
} Pittsburgh.

Nov. 7.—6t. c.&H.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz.—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823.—tf.

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from *Germany*, the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black, Blue, Brown } BROAD CLOTHS, Of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.

Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns*,
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine*,
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,

One well toned Piano Forte

Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Nov. 28—6t. *Wood Street.*

M'CLURG & KING,
HAVE RECEIVED,

And are now opening, a large Assortment of

Seasonable & Fresh

DRY GOODS,

Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush*, assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Sendaines, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bayadaves, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Lawns
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's and Children's

SHOES and BOOTS,

ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS CUT SAWS.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

On their usual low terms.

Nov 28—6t.

Printers' Rules.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON.

Corner of Market & Second Streets,

HAVE just received, and will constantly keep on hand, PRINTERS' RULES, of every description, at the *Philadelphia prices.*

ALSO,

Iron Beds,

For Printing Presses of every size, furnished at a short notice.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

173lbs. PICA.
174" SMALL PICA,

Of the cast of Reich, Starr & Co.

Nov. 28.—3t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT

FLINT GLASS,

Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of

Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.

Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Dupont's Gun-Powder,

Will be kept hereafter by

Geo. Boggs, Ag't.

Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.

Nov. 21—3*

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott.

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high; stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14.—3t

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed Saturday, the 6th day of December next, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Arters,
Farmer, of Moon township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Dec. 5, 1823—3tosw

THE
Juvenile Reader,
OR, MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS
IN PROSE AND VERSE;

Being a First Reading Book for Children.

Compiled for the Use of Schools in the U. States.

By M. B. ROBERTS—BALTIMORE.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

HAVING purchased the Copy Right of the above work, for the western country, are prepared to furnish schools with the same at very moderate price. Teachers and others friendly to the introduction of good books for schools, are invited to call and examine its merits.

RECOMMENDATION.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823.

WE, the subscribers, Teachers, of the City of Pittsburgh, having examined the "JUVENILE READER," compiled by Mr. M. B. Roberts, do cheerfully recommend it to the public, as well adapted to the capacity of youth when about to commence their first course of reading.

ROBERT BRUCE,
Pres't West. U. Penn.
JOHN BLACK,
Prof'r of Ane. Lang.
JOSEPH STOCKTON, A.M.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
V. B. M'GAHAN,
SMITH & FIELDING,
PETER DAVID,
PATTRICK LEONARD,
DAVID L. BROWNE,
ANDREW M'CULLOGH,
JOSEPH REED,
RICHARD E. STOKE,
ARCH'D. RICHMOND,
THOMAS HAMILTON,
WALTER SCOTT.

Nov. 28—3

Taken Up,

TRESPASSING on the farm of William Kirkpatrick, on the east side of the Monongahela, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, one

WHITE COW,

about seven or eight years old, with red ears, some red spots on her head and body, and now giving some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Entered with the town clerk, Nov. 18, 1823.

William Kirkpatrick.

Dec. 5, 1823—3t.*

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills.

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price; and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Malt.

September 5, 1823—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHEETING AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.